

"(1) identify environmental pollutants commonly used or found in areas that are reasonably accessible to children;

"(2) create a scientifically peer reviewed list of substances identified under paragraph (1) with known, likely, or suspected health risks to children;

"(3) create a scientifically peer reviewed list of safer-for-children substances and products recommended by the Administrator for use in areas that are reasonably accessible to children that, when applied as recommended by the manufacturer, will minimize potential risks to children from exposure to environmental pollutants;

"(4) establish guidelines to help reduce and eliminate exposure of children to environmental pollutants in areas reasonably accessible to children, including advice on how to establish an integrated pest management program;

"(5) create a family right-to-know information kit that includes a summary of helpful information and guidance to families, such as the information created under paragraph (3), the guidelines established under paragraph (4), information on the potential health effects of environmental pollutants, practical suggestions on how parents may reduce their children's exposure to environmental pollutants, and other relevant information, as determined by the Administrator in cooperation with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;

"(6) make all information created pursuant to this subsection available to Federal and State agencies, the public, and on the Internet; and

"(7) review and update the lists created under paragraphs (2) and (3) at least once each year."

SEC. 3. ADDITIONAL REPORTING OF TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASES THAT AFFECT CHILDREN.

Section 313(f)(1) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(f)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(C) CHILDREN'S HEALTH.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—With respect to each of the toxic chemicals described in clause (ii) that are released from a facility, the amount described in clause (iii).

"(ii) CHEMICALS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subparagraph, the Administrator shall identify each toxic chemical that the Administrator determines may present a significant risk to children's health or the environment due to the potential of that chemical to bioaccumulate, disrupt endocrine systems, remain in the environment, or other characteristics, including—

"(I) any chemical or group of chemicals that persists in any environmental medium for at least 60 days (as defined by half life) or that have bioaccumulation or bioconcentration factors greater than 1,000;

"(II) any chemical or group of chemicals that, despite a failure to meet the specific persistence or bioaccumulation measuring criteria described in subclause (I), can be reasonably expected to degrade into a substance meeting those criteria; and

"(III) lead, mercury, dioxin, cadmium, and chromium and pollutants that are bioaccumulative chemicals of concern listed in subparagraph (A) of table 6 of the tables to part 132 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations.

"(iii) THRESHOLD.—The Administrator shall establish a threshold for each toxic chemical described in clause (ii) at a level that shall ensure reporting for at least 80

percent of the aggregate of all releases of the chemical from facilities that—

"(I) have 10 or more full-time employees; and

"(II) are in Standard Industrial Classification Codes 20 through 39 or in the Standard Industrial Classification Codes under subsection (b)(1)(B).

"(iv) ADDITIONAL FACILITIES.—If the Administrator determines that a facility other than a facility described in clause (iii) contributes substantially to total releases of toxic chemicals described in clause (ii), the Administrator shall require that facility to comply with clause (iii)."

SEC. 4. RESEARCH TO IMPROVE INFORMATION ON THE EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANTS ON CHILDREN.

The Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) (as amended by section 2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 506. RESEARCH TO IMPROVE INFORMATION ON THE EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANTS ON CHILDREN.

"(a) EXPOSURE AND TOXICITY DATA.—The Administrator, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall coordinate and support the development and implementation of basic and applied research initiatives to examine the health effects and toxicity of pesticides (including active and inert ingredients) and other environmental pollutants on children and other vulnerable subpopulations, and the exposure of children and vulnerable subpopulations to environmental pollutants.

"(b) BIENNIAL REPORTS.—The Administrator, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit biennial reports to Congress describing actions taken to carry out this section."

SEC. 5. CHILDREN'S ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PROTECTION ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) (as amended by section 4) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 507. CHILDREN'S ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PROTECTION ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish a Children's Environmental Health Protection Advisory Committee to assist the Administrator in carrying out this title.

"(b) COMPOSITION.—The Committee shall be comprised of medical professionals specializing in pediatric health, educators, representatives of community groups, representatives of environmental and public health nonprofit organizations, industry representatives, and State environmental and public health department representatives.

"(c) DUTIES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this title and annually thereafter, the Committee shall develop a list of standards that merit reevaluation by the Administrator in order to better protect children's health.

"(d) TERMINATION.—The Committee shall terminate not later than 15 years after the date on which the Committee is established.

"SEC. 508. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this title."

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 285

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 285, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to restore the link between the maximum amount of earnings by blind individuals permitted without demonstrating ability to engage in substantial gainful activity and the exempt amount permitted in determining excess earnings under the earnings test.

S. 299

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 299, a bill to elevate the position of Director of the Indian Health Service within the Department of Health and Human Services to Assistant Secretary for Indian Health, and for other purposes.

S. 331

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 331, a bill to amend the Social Security Act to expand the availability of health care coverage for working individuals with disabilities, to establish a Ticket to Work and Self-Sufficiency Program in the Social Security Administration to provide such individuals with meaningful opportunities to work, and for other purposes.

S. 434

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 434, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify the method of payment of taxes on distilled spirits.

S. 511

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 511, a bill to amend the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act to ensure the equal right of individuals with disabilities to vote, and for other purposes.

S. 512

At the request of Mr. GORTON, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 512, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the expansion, intensification, and coordination of the activities of the Department of Health and Human Services with respect to research on autism.

S. 514

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 514, a bill to improve the National Writing Project.

S. 542

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Colorado

(Mr. CAMPBELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 542, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the deduction for computer donations to schools and allow a tax credit for donated computers.

S. 573

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 573, a bill to provide individuals with access to health information of which they are a subject, ensure personal privacy with respect to health-care-related information, impose criminal and civil penalties for unauthorized use of protected health information, to provide for the strong enforcement of these rights, and to protect States' rights.

S. 622

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 622, a bill to enhance Federal enforcement of hate crimes, and for other purposes.

S. 632

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 632, a bill to provide assistance for poison prevention and to stabilize the funding of regional poison control centers.

S. 676

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. MACK) were added as cosponsors of S. 676, a bill to locate and secure the return of Zachary Baumel, a citizen of the United States, and other Israeli soldiers missing in action.

S. 680

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 680, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the research credit, and for other purposes.

S. 693

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 693, a bill to assist in the enhancement of the security of Taiwan, and for other purposes.

S. 749

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 749, a bill to establish a program to provide financial assistance to States and local entities to support early learning programs for prekindergarten children, and for other purposes.

S. 800

At the request of Mr. BURNS, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. MACK) were added as cospon-

sors of S. 800, a bill to promote and enhance public safety through the use of 9-1-1 as the universal emergency assistance number, further deployment of wireless 9-1-1 service, support of States in upgrading 9-1-1 capabilities and related functions, encouragement of construction and operation of seamless, ubiquitous, and reliable networks for personal wireless services, and for other purposes.

S. 834

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. MACK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 834, a bill to withhold voluntary proportional assistance for programs and projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency relating to the development and completion of the Bushehr nuclear power plant in Iran, and for other purposes.

S. 836

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 836, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require that group health plans and health insurance issuers provide women with adequate access to providers of obstetric and gynecological services.

S. 848

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 848, a bill to designate a portion of the Otay Mountain region of California as wilderness.

S. 880

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY), and the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT) were added as cosponsors of S. 880, a bill to amend the Clean Air Act to remove flammable fuels from the list of substances with respect to which reporting and other activities are required under the risk management plan program

S. 895

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 895, a bill to provide for the establishment of Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) that will allow individuals and families with limited means an opportunity to accumulate assets, to access education, to own their own homes and businesses, and ultimately to achieve economic self-sufficiency, and for other purposes.

S. 924

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. GRAMM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 924, a bill entitled the "Federal Royalty Certainty Act."

S. 1022

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from South Da-

kota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1022, a bill to authorize the appropriation of an additional \$1,700,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 for health care for veterans.

S. 1033

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1033, a bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to coordinate the penalty for the failure of a State to operate a State child support disbursement unit with the alternative penalty procedure for failures to meet data processing requirements.

S. 1063

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1063, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for a special rule for long existing home health agencies with partial fiscal year 1994 cost reports in calculating the per beneficiary limits under the interim payment system for such agencies.

S. 1070

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1070, a bill to require the Secretary of Labor to wait for completion of a National Academy of Sciences study before promulgating a standard, regulation or guideline on ergonomics.

S. 1077

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1077, a bill to dedicate the new Amtrak station in New York, New York, to Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 9

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 9, a concurrent resolution calling for a United States effort to end restrictions on the freedoms and human rights of the enclaved people in the occupied area of Cyprus.

SENATE RESOLUTION 84

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 84, a resolution to designate the month of May, 1999, as "National Alpha 1 Awareness Month."

SENATE RESOLUTION 95

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 95, a resolution designating August 16, 1999, as "National Airborne Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 99

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of Senate

Resolution 99, a resolution designating November 20, 1999, as "National Survivors for Prevention of Suicide Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 105—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE RELATING TO CONSIDERATION OF SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC AS A WAR CRIMINAL

Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. SPECTER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 105

Whereas the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (in this resolution referred to as the "International Criminal Tribunal") has not sought indictment of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic for war crimes committed by Yugoslav and Serbian military and paramilitary forces in Bosnia;

Whereas Serbian military and paramilitary forces have undertaken a massive ethnic cleansing campaign that has displaced more than one million Kosovar Albanians;

Whereas Serbian military and paramilitary forces have conducted a systematic effort to strip Kosovar Albanians of their identity by confiscating passports, birth certificates, employment records, driver's licenses, and other documents of identification;

Whereas the International Criminal Tribunal has collected evidence of summary executions, mass detentions, torture, rape, beatings, and other war crimes;

Whereas in 1992, the then-Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger identified Slobodan Milosevic as a war criminal;

Whereas the statute governing the International Criminal Tribunal requires that the office of the prosecutor need only determine that a prima facie case exists in order to seek indictment;

Whereas the House of Representatives and the Senate have previously passed resolutions condemning Serbian police actions in Kosovo and calling for Yugoslav leader Slobodan Milosevic to be indicted for war crimes;

Whereas the Administration has made no public attempt to urge the International Criminal Tribunal to seek an indictment against Slobodan Milosevic, despite the necessity of NATO air strikes to respond to his campaign of genocide: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SENSE OF SENATE.

It is the sense of the Senate that the President should—

(1) publicly declare, as a matter of United States policy, that the United States considers Slobodan Milosevic to be a war criminal; and

(2) urge the chief prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal to seek immediately an indictment of Slobodan Milosevic for war crimes and to prosecute him to the fullest extent of international law.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I am today submitting a resolution that will express the sense of the Senate that Slobodan Milosevic should be tried as a war criminal. My colleague, Senator SPECTER, and others, have also talked about this at some length on the floor of the Senate in recent months.

It is important, given where we are with the airstrikes in Kosovo, to think through this question about Slobodan Milosevic and why we are involved in an air campaign in that part of the world.

These are gruesome pictures, and I will only put one of these photos on the easel. But all of these people have names and have lives and have the human suffering that is visited upon them by Slobodan Milosevic. One million to 1.5 million people have been evicted from their homes and communities. Homes have been burned, and innocent civilians have been raped and beaten. Thousands have been massacred, and thousands more have been packed into train cars, reminiscent of the Jews who were hauled to the ovens by the Nazis in the 1940s.

This country and our allies decided we do not want history to record us as saying it doesn't matter. There is a moral imperative for us, where we can, when we can to take steps to stop ethnic cleansing, to stop the genocide, to stop someone like Slobodan Milosevic. So we commenced the airstrikes.

The very purpose of those airstrikes is underlined by the understanding that Mr. Milosevic is committing horrible war crimes against these ethnic Albanians. They have been driven from their homeland and subjected to rape, torture, and genocide at the hands of the troops commanded by Mr. Milosevic.

The question for these children and these innocent victims is: Shall we, as a country, push to have Mr. Milosevic tried in the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia?

The Tribunal exists for a very specific purpose. Should this country not be pressing very aggressively to have this leader, Mr. Milosevic, indicted and convicted of war crimes?

We made a mistake, in my judgment, with respect to Iraq. Saddam Hussein was never tried for war crimes. He committed many. He is one of the few leaders in the world who has murdered people in his own homeland with weapons of mass destruction, but we did not press for his conviction in an international tribunal. So now, instead of being a convicted war criminal, Saddam Hussein is still in power.

I understand that perhaps we would not have been able to arrest him, but at least in absentia evidence could be presented to say that this is a war criminal.

This monster, Slobodan Milosevic, and the despicable acts committed in his name by his troops, ought to persuade our country to support his indictment and conviction in the International Tribunal, which exists for that purpose.

Why would we not do that? I am told that, at some point there has to be a settlement to end this war, and those who are involved in the settlement do

not want to be negotiating with a convicted war criminal. That doesn't make any sense to me. The very reason for launching the airstrikes was that this person and the troops under his leadership was committing unspeakable horrors against the ethnic Albanians, which, in my judgment, brands him a war criminal.

In fact, former Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, who has a long and distinguished career, said in 1992 that Mr. Milosevic was a war criminal. And it is now 1999. Thousands have lost their lives; a million to a million and a half people have been driven from their homes; and the human misery visited on innocent men, women, and children by this leader, Slobodan Milosevic, ought to persuade this country immediately to press for his indictment and conviction—immediately—not tomorrow, not next week, now.

This country has an obligation to do that with our NATO allies.

I am submitting another resolution today, and the resolution is very simple.

It says:

It is the sense of the Senate that the President should publicly declare as a matter of United States policy that the United States considers Slobodan Milosevic to be a war criminal. And we urge the chief prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal to seek immediately an indictment of Slobodan Milosevic for war crimes and to prosecute him to the fullest extent of international law.

We have a responsibility to do this. The failure to do this, and a resulting negotiated settlement at some point down the line that would leave Slobodan Milosevic in power, would be, in my judgment, a tragic mistake. In or out of power, this leader ought to be branded a war criminal. Whether we apprehend him or not, he ought to be indicted and tried, in absentia, if necessary, with all of the evidence, including the graphic pictorial evidence and all of the statements that have been made by the folks who are pouring into these refugee camps.

I am not going to describe those statements, but last Wednesday the State Department released a tape verifying many of those statements. It brings tears to your eyes instantly to understand the unspeakable horrors that have been visited upon these people.

SENATE RESOLUTION 106—TO EXPRESS THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING ENGLISH PLUS OTHER LANGUAGES

Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. SANTORUM, and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: